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INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

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ans	INTERNATION.	AL PRELIMINA	RY EXAMI	NATION REPORT
		(PCT Article 36	and Rule 70)
Applicant's or agent's file B14168/69	l Fa	OR FURTHER ACT	ON See Not Prelimina	tification of Transmittal of Internation rry Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/41
International application N PCT/FR2003/0		ernational filing date (
International Patent Classi G09B 21/00	fication (IPC) or nation	al classification and I	PC	
Applicant	COMMIS	SSARIAT A L'EN	ERGIE ATO	MIQUE
This international and is transmitted	l preliminary examinati I to the applicant accord	on report has been pre ling to Article 36.	pared by this Int	ternational Preliminary Examining Authority
amended a 70.16 and	t is also accompanied b and are the basis for this Section 607 of the Adn exes consist of a total o	s report and/or sheets ninistrative Instruction	ontaining rectif s under the PCT	iption, claims and/or drawings which have be fications made before this Authority (see Ru T).
3. This report contain	ins indications relating	to the following items		
I 🔀 B	Basis of the report			
П П	Priority			
ш 🔲 и	Non-establishment of op	oinion with regard to r	ovelty, inventive	e step and industrial applicability
**	ack of unity of invention			
v 🛛 🖁	Reasoned statement und citations and explanation	er Article 35(2) with a supporting such sta	egard to novelty ement	y, inventive step or industrial applicability;
vı 🔲 🤇	Certain documents cited	l		
VII C	Certain defects in the in	ternational application		
VIII 🔲 C	Certain observations on	the international appl	cation	
Date of submission of the	e demand] 1	Pate of completion	on of this report
24 jui	n 2004 (24.06.2004	i)	3	30 March 2005 (30.03.2005)
Name and mailing addre	ss of the IPEA/EP		authorized office	er
Facsimile No.			elephone No.	



limernational	application	No.

PCT/FR2003/050187

<u> </u>		of the repor		_
1.	With		e elements of the international application:*	
	\boxtimes	the internat	tional application as originally filed	
	\boxtimes	the descript	tion:	
		pages	1-24	, as originally filed
		pages		, filed with the demand
		pages	, filed with the letter of	·
	\boxtimes	the claims:		
		pages	2-16	, as originally filed
		pages	, as amended (togethe	
				, filed with the demand
		pages		30 September 2004 (30.09.2004)
	\boxtimes	the drawing	gs:	
			1/6-6/6	, as originally filed
		pages		
		pages	, filed with the letter of _	
		ne sequence	listing part of the description:	I
		pages		, as originally filed
		pages		, filed with the demand
		pages	, filed with the letter of _	
2.	mie ii	the languag	te language, all the elements marked above were available or furnished to the application was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item. I were available or furnished to this Authority in the following language ge of a translation furnished for the purposes of international search (under R ge of publication of the international application (under Rule 48.3(b)). I ge of the translation furnished for the purposes of international preliminary	which is: Rule 23.1(b)).
3.	With prelin	regard to a minary exami contained in filed togeth furnished su furnished su The statem	any nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence disclosed in the international application in written form. there with the international application in computer readable form. subsequently to this Authority in written form. subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form. ment that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not	
		internationa	ial application as filed has been furnished. nent that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical	
4.		the o	description, pagesclaims, Nosdrawings, sheets/fig	
5.		beyond the c	has been established as if (some of) the amendments had not been made, si disclosure as filed, as indicated in the Supplemental Box (Rule 70.2(c)).**	
	in thi and 7	s report as 0.17).	ets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invita "originally filed" and are not annexed to this report since they do no	ot contain amendments (Rule 70.16
**	Any r	placement s	sheet containing such amendments must be referred to under item $\it 1$ and anne	exed to this report.

ational application No.				
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v.	Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability;
	citations and explanations supporting such statement
	Citations and explanations supporting

Statement			
Novelty (N)	Claims	1-16	YES
, , ,	Claims		NO
Inventive step (IS)	Claims		YES
myomiyo stop (10)	Claims	1-16	NO
Industrial applicability (IA)	Claims	1-16	YES
moust in approximation (11 s)	Claims		NO

2. Citations and explanations

- Reference is made to the following documents:
 - D1: US-A-5 574 576 (MARTIN DANNY W) 12 November 1996 (1996-11-12)
 - D2: US 2002/106614 A1 (PRINCE TROY S ET AL) 8 August 2002 (2002-08-08)
 - D3: DE 32 02 218 A (HORIBA LTD) 5 August 1982 (1982-08-05)
 - D4: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 0154, no. 62 (P-1279), 22 November 1991 (1991-11-22) & JP 3
 197993 A (CANON INC), 29 August 1991 (1991-08-29)
- 2. Independent claim 1:

Document D1 describes (the reference signs between parentheses apply to this document) a device comprising a touch-sensitive interface consisting of a plate 70 with a controllably modifiable surface, wherein the plate comprises a set of modifying elements 71 for modifying the surface 70 (column 7, lines 9-11 and figure 5), and the device also comprises control means for controlling the surface-modifying elements 71 (laser diodes 49).

According to D1, the set of surface-modifying

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elements 71 of the plate 70 consists of a set of a plurality of blades 73, 75 (see figures 5 and 6) integrally secured to the plate via an arm integrally secured to the plate (column 7, lines 11-13 and figures 5 and 6). Blade release recesses are provided in one edge portion of the blade 75 (column 7, lines 11-13) and the blade has a first position at a first temperature and a second position at a second temperature (column 7, lines 23-28).

It follows that the subject matter of claim 1 differs from the device described in D1 by virtue of the feature whereby

- the plate is made of a shape-memory material or comprises at least one sub-plate made of a shapememory material.

It is clear from D1 that the surface-modifying elements 71 are made of (or include) a material which changes shape when the temperature thereof is modified (see column 7, lines 10-14 and lines 22-27). D1 describes the use of a bimetallic material is being merely one option or one example of a material having this property ("such as a bimetallic membrane").

The <u>objective technical problem</u> to be solved by a person skilled in the art starting with D1 can thus be considered that of finding a material with a temperature-sensitive shape other than the one mentioned as an <u>example</u> in said document, i.e. a material having said property other than a bimetallic material.

However, a person skilled in the art would be well aware that shape-memory materials have the feature

set forth in document D1.

Therefore, the use of a shape-memory material instead of a bimetallic material in the touch-sensitive interface as per D1 is merely one of a plurality of alternatives that a person skilled in the art might select, depending on each particular case, and without an inventive step being involved.

The use of shape-memory materials to actuate surface-modifying elements is also known in the field of touch-sensitive interfaces. See, for example, document D2 (figures 10A and 10B). Furthermore, D2 explicitly mentions the general advantages resulting from the use of thin films made of shape-memory material to actuate surface-modifying elements (paragraph 51, "A thin film SMA... ... portable electronic devices").

For these reasons, the solution proposed in claim 1 of the present application is not considered to be inventive (PCT Article 33(3)).

3. Dependent claims

The additional features in claims 2 and 3 are also disclosed in D1 (see the passages cited above; it should be noted that every bimetallic or shape-memory material is a two-way material). For these reasons, the subject matter of claims 2 and 3 of the present application is not considered to be inventive (PCT Article 33(3)).

A bimetallic material necessarily consists of two sub-plates joined together. Therefore, the additional feature in claim 4 is also known from D1.

Moreover, D2 describes surface-modifying elements consisting of two sub-plates joined together via a common main surface (see figures 10A and 10B). For each of these two reasons, the subject matter of claim 4 of the present application is not considered to be inventive (PCT Article 33(3)).

The additional feature in claim 5 is used with the same effect in D2 (see figures 10A and 10B, paragraph 53). For this reason, the subject matter of claim 5 of the present application is not considered to be inventive (PCT Article 33(3)).

D2 describes the use of a second thin film of shapememory material (paragraph 52, page 7, penultimate sentence) to exert a return force. For this reason, the subject matter of claim 6 of the present application is not considered to be inventive (PCT Article 33(3)).

The additional feature in claim 7 merely appears to be one of a plurality of obvious alternatives that a person skilled in the art might select, depending on each particular case, when seeking to solve the problem of generating a lever effect for a surface-modifying element, without an inventive step being involved.

The additional feature in claim 8 is required if the use of two plates made of shape-memory material and independently joined together via a common main surface is desired. For this reason, the subject matter of claim 8 of the present application is not considered to be inventive (PCT Article 33(3)).

The features in claims 9, 10 and 12 are also known from D1 (see the passages cited above). For these reasons, the subject matter of these claims is not considered to be inventive (PCT Article 33(3)).

The additional features in claims 11 and 13 to 16 are either disclosed in the documents cited in the search report (D3: figure 1, page 5, lines 14-24 and page 7, line 27; D4: abstract and figure 3) and used for the same purpose as in the present application, or generally known to persons skilled in the art (the use of optical fibres for guiding a laser beam), meaning that they do not involve an inventive step.

Additional observations

Contrary to the requirement of PCT Rule 5.1(a)(ii), the relevant prior art disclosed in documents D1, D2, D3 and D4 has not been indicated in the description, nor have these documents been cited.

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"Engine translation of the amend sheets of International Preliminary Examination Report"

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CLAIMS

- 1. A device comprising a tactile interface formed by a plate (10) having a surface (10a) capable of being modified in a controlled manner, the plate comprising an array of elements (25) for modification of surface (10a), each made up by an array of one or more blade(s) (23) solid monolithically with the plate (10) by one or more arms (13) solid monolithically with the plate (10), one or more recesses (14) of release of blades being present on a part of a perimeter of the blade (23), the blade (23) having a first position at a first temperature and a second position at a second temperature, the device also comprising control means of the modification elements of the surface (10a), characterised in that the plate (10) is made of a shape memory material A or comprises at least one sub-plate made of shape memory material.
- 2. The device comprising a tactile interface formed by a plate (10) made of a shape memory material as claimed in Claim 1, characterised in that the shape memory material making up the plate (10) is a two-way material having a first hot form and a second cold form.
- 25 3. A device comprising a tactile interface formed by a plate (10) made of a shape memory material a